III

UN ASPECTS OF CUBAN SITUATION

- Nature of US Political Proposal in SC;
- Observations on Military Action; 2.
- Action short of Military Action 3.
 - The type of political proposal which would strike

would "solve" the Cuban problem would be: (a) a proposal that Cuba be "neutralized", with a neutral government, all foreign bases and installations withdrawn, types of weapons limited, Cuba to guarantee this; and (c) call for ending of any
military action in terms acceptable to us. Some further
guarantees along the Laos line might be possible. If neutrals
are sufficiently fit frightened by the situation, this

our military steps, and possible set in chain events that

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proposal might be accepted. In any case it would set in train other steps along such lines -- possible SYG good offices to achieve a solution. If such proposals to remove the Cuban threat were turned down (the CA could hardly avoid me something on these lines) by Cuba or the uSSR, we would be in a greatly improved political position should further steps have to be taken.

Nothing much short of such a bold proposal would do the job.

2. Military action is presumed to be underway at the outset of and parallel to the above program. They can, and probably should, go on simultaneously. "Tough" unilateral and OAS action will show we mean business while the olive , branch we hold out in the UN would show we would accept a

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reasonable political solution.

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Concerning the nature of military action, a naval blockade of Cuba authorized by the OAS would be more defensible than an air strike. It would not be quite as "overt" as the latter. No one would be killed at the outset at least. It would be more "passive" and therefore more equivalent as a "retaliation" (acceptable in international law) to a "passive" act against us. It would be more likely to get OAS approval; it is doubtful that an air strike would. It would also be less apt to provoke a counter-air retaliation elsewhere, such as against bases in Turkey. It allows to more

On the other hand, of course, it would not eliminate an immediate

time for a political process to take over.

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immediate security threat. Its long-range application puts us directly in conflict with the USSR, whose ships we would be stopping, rather than only with Cuba. It acould also in hasten Soviet tightening of the access noose around Berlin, although it would also give us a direct bargaining point against a noose they already have around Berlin neck. (The noose might also be tightened as the result of an air strike.)

If any OAS action an km open-ended paragraph should be sought under which we could take other military action if necessary.

Further consideration, weightd in the light of broad hemispheric considerations, might also be given to the proposal for a Parirbean defense treaty. The impression

of serious action this gives would be valuable psychologically of ADR

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psychologically, while its long-range application might create opportunities for multi-lateral military pport to prevent further Cubas in the weak countries of Central America.

3. The OAS might also be asked to invoke as a binding obligation all the measures short of "enforcement action" of the Security Council, i.e. the measures of Art. 41 of the Charter: complete interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of

(These actions -- as LA's interpret the UN Charce.

taken even in the absence of aggression and without SC approval.)

quire more far reaching action and action along this line

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only were taken, subsequent tactical ideas would be different different. We would <u>not</u> have to go to the SC but could wait for an OAS report; we would also <u>not</u> need the big political program.

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